

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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## BIRTH.

On the 21st September, at Tokyo, the wife of JOHN TOWNSEND SWIFT, M.A., of a son.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOGES ROAD, E.C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 6th October, 1902.

In a recent issue the *Japan Mail* says that the United States "cannot be expected to agree" to the new Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty, that "Germany will not agree to any part of the tariff scheme," and that it has already shown "that the new treaty must be intolerable to Japan in some respects." This is a fairly sweeping statement of the case against Sir James Mackay's treaty, and, if it can be substantiated we are then very far indeed from a solution of the difficulties of the commercial situation in China. An important piece of news in this connection was published in our senior evening contemporary's Shanghai telegram of Saturday's date, giving the result of the meeting of the American Association of Shanghai held on the 3rd instant to consider the treaty. Resolutions were there passed unanimously condemning the document and these resolutions were to be forwarded to the Department of State at Washington, to the United States Treaty Commissioners, and to the American Asiatic Association. The grounds for this strong line of action are summarised in the latter part of the resolutions. There is in the members of the Association record their belief that no additional benefits will accrue to American trade under the conditions proposed in Article VIII of the treaty, and that the present benefits will be negated by the concessions granted by the tariff, and reaffirm their opinion as to the inability of the Chinese Government to abolish *lekin* and other illegal taxation. The Association deprecates any attempt to impose or sanction in treaty form excise and consumption taxes on the internal trade and

merchandise of China, an independent friendly nation. Finally the Association maintains that the additional surtax on exports from China, coupled with excise and consumption taxes, as proposed, will tend to continue China as a debtor nation, retard her internal development and prosperity, and, by hampering her purchasing power, seriously affect foreign trade. Thus Sir James Mackay's scheme for the reformation of the existing conditions of trade in China is absolutely rejected by the American Association of Shanghai. Now since, as is pointed out in the first sentence of the resolutions, the Anglo-Chinese treaty contains certain articles and clauses which will not become operative unless all the Powers entitled to the most favoured nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed by Article VIII, it follows that if Washington accepts the advice given by the American Association the Mackay treaty will be upset, and the time hitherto spent in the commercial negotiations will have been wasted except in so far as it provides another lesson as to the difficulty of concluding arrangements between China and the Powers. Should the abandonment of Sir James Mackay's treaty follow, those who at home aid in the most approved of his scheme will naturally be disgusted; while those, on the other hand, who did not believe in the feasibility of the scheme, will rejoice that the treaty will not be called on to prove by its failure that they were right in their opinion. But it remains to be seen first what is the attitude of the other Treaty Powers. The outlook is once more clouded with doubt and uncertainty.

A hat was amongst the spectators in the Theatre on Saturday night. It fitted about the stage during some of the most dramatic passages.

A romantic marriage was celebrated in Hongkong on Saturday, the contracting parties never having seen each other in the flesh until the day previous, when the bride arrived by the s.s. *Hamburg*. The match was arranged on the photograph system. Both bride and bridegroom are Germans.

Miss Brook Hunt, who acted as secretary of the club formed in London in connection with the Colonial troops present for the Coronation, is to be presented by the Hongkong Volunteer Contingent with a Chinese silverware set, in appreciation of her services. Other colonial contingents are marking their gratitude to Miss Brook Hunt in similar tangible fashion.

The concert in S. Patrick's Club are always enjoyable, and that on Saturday evening by the 20th Century Variety Club was no exception to the rule. The talent was varied and excellent, such favourites as Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. Gus Gregory, and the Francis Brothers taking part. Mr. and Mrs. Roch, designated as "fancy waltzers," figured appreciatively in the programme, which included two sketches. The band of H.M.S. *Blenheim* was in attendance.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. say in their weekly share list, dated Hongkong, 4th October.—Although the volume of business transacted during the week under review has not been large, rates have improved in a good many cases, and the market closes with a much healthier feeling. The settlements for September, although very heavy, have been arranged satisfactorily, but not without some trouble. The rates of exchange on Shanghai close at 73 1/2 for a T/T and 74 1/2 for a three days' sight private bill.

Among missionary news in the home papers we find the following:—Bishop Hoare has two special wants which he desires made known. He writes: "(1) An assistant chaplain for the Hongkong Cathedral. His work would be parochial work amongst the English population, some 4,000 of Hongkong. He should be musical enough to be able to intone a service. I want a good, earnest-minded man with a message. No knowledge of Chinese would be required for this post. (2) A missionary to help in the training of Chinese Christian agents in S. Paul's College, Hongkong."

The following returns of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during September are certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,248,877	1,600,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	9,152,332	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	4,876	150,000
Total	12,845,885	6,750,000

Several correspondents have written to us complaining of the action of the Star Ferry Company in failing to provide a launch on Saturday night for the use of Kowloon residents attending the theatre. These all state that they took the trouble to ask if a launch would be provided, and were told that the last one would wait for ten minutes after the close of the performance. This it did not do, however, with the result that many ladies and gentlemen were disappointed, and had to take to the street and use uncomfortable sampans. The band of the Hongkong Police was also left in the lurch. One correspondent writes:—"For the benefit of the Star Ferry Company, it may be stated that there is no other performance at the theatre on Monday night."

## The King Edward Hotel opens to-day.

It is announced that Sir C. P. Chater's bungalow in Kowloon is to be handed over to the Freemasons.

The nonagenarian Sir Henry Koppel intends to winter at Singapore again this year as he did last year.

The French gunboat *Koréa* left on Saturday for Tonkin, and the Portuguese gunboat *Zaire* arrived from Macao.

The N.D.L. steamer *Sachsen* arrived on the 1st ult. at Bremen, having on board 9 officers and 241 men from the German contingent in China.

It is stated that Messrs. Rothschild propose to compete with the Standard Oil Company in the Far East, and with this view oil is to be brought from California. The formation of a new company to work California is, it is believed, in contemplation.

H.M. first-class cruiser *Edinburgh* (Captain A. W. Parry, C.M.G.) was paid off at Chatham on the 4th ult. on her return from three years' service on the China Station, and her crew proceeded on leave. She will later in the financial year be refitted for another term of active service.

The German Government is doing its best to induce German subjects to settle in the Kiaochow territory, and in view of this has issued an Imperial order which indicates that such Germans who are engaged in permanent service of the Governor of Kiaochow and who either belong to the army or to the civil officers of State, if they let their families come to the settlement they will have free passage out and home forthwith, in addition to compensation for the cost of the residence at home. The family comprises wife and children, and such relations who live in the family at the time of leaving home. In special cases permits will also be given to servants of the family.

A correspondent writing to a home contemporary over the signature "Invalid" draws attention to what he considers an injustice to the men of a cruiser engaged in recent China war. He says the cruiser was detached from the Mediterranean Fleet in September, 1899, and sent to China on active service, but the men have been deprived from receiving the medal on account of the ship being a few hours late in entering the war area, namely, the waters of the Yangtze Valley. The vessel was purposely detained outside the limit for a day to carry out certain practices for which deep water was necessary. She was stationed at Shanghai from the 2nd January to May, 1901, and during that period rendered important service connected with the war.

The *L. & C. Express* writes:—"We have come across a somewhat curious piece of political speculation in the columns of a French provincial paper. The writer, G. L., informs us that it is Japan and not China which is the real Yellow Peril. He states that in her new headlong career Japan has gone far too fast, and has outrun her financial strength. The point she has now reached is that she must either fail or go to war. She has chosen the latter, we are informed, and we expect, according to popular ideas, that G. L. should go on to state that Corea will be the bone of contention, and Russia the opponent. Not so, however, Japan, he says, knows Russia's strength and will not engage in this direction. Her enemy will be France and the prize Indo-China, whilst an alliance with Siam, which she states is about to be made, will afford the necessary pretext for hostilities. We must not be held to endorse this rather specious and far-fetched piece of reasoning, but some of our readers may be interested to know what is being put about even if it is only in obscure quarters."

Sir Malcolm McEachern, ex-Mayor of Melbourne, has returned to Australia after a tour in Japan. Interviewed on the question of trade prospects between the two countries, Sir Malcolm said the only prospects he could see of trade in the near future were in sheep and butter. With regard to the Federal Immigration Restriction Act, Sir Malcolm McEachern said that the members of the Japanese Ministry whom he met expressed great dissatisfaction at the passing of this Act. They look on it as directly aimed at Japan, and consider it a direct insult to their nation. Japan desired to develop trade with Australia, and to that end had subsidised a line of steamers, but the action of the Commonwealth, he anticipated, would result in the Government being forced by Parliament to withdraw the subsidy. Under those circumstances Sir Malcolm McEachern was given to understand that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would not be able to continue running their steamers.

The *Japan Times* contains the following statement of a young Japanese who was fortunate enough to have the island of Torijima just before the recent eruption in which all life on the island was destroyed:—"I arrived in Torijima on 22nd June by the *Hyogo Maru* with a view to settle down there, and left that island on 7th August by the same ship, as I was then affected by beriberi. The temperature before the eruption was generally warmer than in other years, but did not cause suspicion among the people. Once, on the 5th of August, while I was taking an afternoon rest in a field, a rumbling sound was heard, and a very slight shock of earthquake was felt. It was no slight shock that the people within doors did not feel it. Elsewhere there was absolutely nothing that made the people apprehend such a disaster as afterwards took place. The fish, animals, and everything living behaved as usual. When I left the island, the people were most contented. It is not known whether or not the water in the wells changed its temperature, as the people of the island used the rain-water stored in barrels."

Japanese papers report that the Bonin Islands were visited by a terrible storm from the 4th to the 5th instant.

Wired telegraph will probably be installed between Tientsin and Fusan, owing to the present failure of the cable.

A Japanese telegram, received in Shanghai on the 29th ult. from Chungking, announces that pings have been restored in Szechuan.

The London Standard's correspondent reports that Prince Uchitinsky again declares that an early evacuation of Manchuria is impossible. The Prince's utterances on this subject are believed to be officially inspired.

Charles Clifford, an American who has been obtaining goods by false pretences at several ports in the Far East, has been sentenced at Kobe to a fine of five years, four months imprisonment, and six months' police supervision.

The London Gazette notified last month that the King had been pleased to approve of the Cavaliers Eugenio Zouat Volpicelli as Consul-General of Italy at Hongkong, for the Island of Hongkong; and Don Alberto Rivera Labarca as Consul of Chile at Hongkong.

The Japanese Exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery proved a remarkable success. It closed on the 3rd ult. after having been visited by more than 100,000 persons, most of whom lived in the East-end. The political alliances of the two countries could hardly have been more tactfully explained to the capital of the Empire.

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Y.W.C.A., weekly lectures on "First Aid and Nursing" will be given by Dr. Leung, Assistant Superintendent, Government Civil Hospital. The lectures are to be delivered in St. Paul's College, and will commence on the 14th inst., at 5.30 p.m. The fee for the course is \$3 and those desiring to attend are requested to communicate with Miss Eyre, Church Mission Home.

The British Admiralty ordered the *Infatigable*, *Neptune*, and *Gladiator*, obsolete battleships, to be placed in the sale list for October, and several ships which have from time to time been in the sale list are to be retained for harbor service, while the *Raleigh* is to be kept available for the training service. The ships retained are not to have crew and maintenance parties provided, but small divisional parties are to be left off to prevent the setting and rusting of machinery.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, having received several communications from the Deccan Association, are now canvassing members on the question of making a representation to the Government of India on the subject of the introduction of the metric system into India. The Chamber considers there is little chance of India getting the metric system before its adoption at home, though 76 Chambers in the United Kingdom are in favour of the system.

The British Consular Report on New Caledonia for 1901 notes that the further introduction of Japanese has been stopped, and it is not like y that any more will be introduced into the colony. About 400 Japanese arrived during the 12 months, and 500 more are expected before the end of this year. This labour is mostly employed for agricultural and domestic purposes. One hundred Tonkinese had arrived during the last few weeks, and a steamer was shortly leaving Noumea for Saigon to bring 200 more, but after this no more were to be allowed to leave Tonkin for New Caledonia for some time to come.

For better opportunities for communicating with the legacies of the Foreign Legations, the Empress Dowager recently gave instructions to engage several lady interpreters for her Court, with the result that the Grand Secretary Xue Lu and Prince Ching have recommended each a couple of ladies to the Empress Dowager for the purpose. The new interpreters are each to attend certain hours daily in the Palace, the *N.C. Daily News* says, within call of the Empress Dowager, thus enabling her to receive foreign ladies at any time and at any hour. The names of the new lady interpreters have not yet transpired, but they are probably all of the Manchurian race.

The *Oaks Asahi* learns that the Japanese labourers in Brazil are reduced to a miserable plight, owing to the decline in the coffee trade of late years, and consequent depression. The Brazilian Government is experiencing great financial difficulties, and this is reflected in the condition of the coffee plantations. The wages of the Japanese labourers, it is declared, are some 7,000,000 francs in arrears, and the men are at present working for nothing, but this is not all. Their employers still treat them as slaves were treated in Brazil till the emancipation fourteen years ago. They are subjected to cruel and heartless treatment in consequence of which young and able men are continually running away, while the helpless women and children are in a state of servitude.

News received from Canton, says the *N.C. Daily News* in its Notes on Native Affairs, states that owing to a recent demand on the part of the Empress Dowager to know the causes of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the high officials of Kwangtung and Kwangsi intend to place the responsibility of the whole thing upon the shoulders of Su Yuan-chun, Kwangsi (better known by the French appellation of "Marshal Su"), who, it will be remembered, was also considered at Peking to have been responsible for the cession of Kwangchowwan to the French in 1899. The contention will be that had not Marshal Su's enormous private debts, caused by luxurious living, forced him to recuperate himself by "raiding" his soldiers, they would not have mutinied and aided the Kwangsi rebels, thereby causing a protracted rebellion.

## TELEGRAMS.

### "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

### GREAT FIRE AT AMOY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Amoy, 5th October, 5.15 p.m.

### FULL DETAILS—2,000 HOUSES BURNT—DEATH OF AN EUROPEAN.

A great fire broke out here at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the 3rd instant, starting in a baker's shop in Fourth Street. The flames spread rapidly toward the Bund. The total native business portion of Amoy was destroyed, as also were the houses of Messrs. Douglas Laprak & Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Dwyer & Co. The Printing Press and other hoogs and the Custom House escaped owing to the strenuous exertions of the Europeans. The shipping in the harbour lent assistance.

Captain Fife of the *Wenchow* was killed. On Saturday about two thousand houses had been burnt, involving a loss of many millions of dollars. Several [native] merchants committed suicide.

The fire lasted till Saturday morning. Trade is at a standstill.

### FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 5th October, 9.45 p.m.

### RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF THE SHANSHAIKUAN RAILWAY.

The Viceroy proceeds to Shanhaikwan on Tuesday to sign the rendition agreement with Russia, whose evacuation of the railway is expected to be complete to Yenkou by the 9th instant. There is no traffic now.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 3rd October, 3.45 p.m.

### RUSSIA AND THE AMUR REGION.

St. Petersburg papers, discussing the reports of agricultural and industrial depression on the Russian side of the Amur River, contrasted with the prosperity on the other side, advocate that the whole Amur basin should in future belong to Russia.

### GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 5th October, 11.45 a.m.

### RUSSIA MOVING IN THE NEAR EAST.

Festivities at the Shipka Pass, in Bulgaria, with the presence there of a Russian Grand Duke and officers, and also the sending of several Russian torpedo-boats thronged with men through the Dardanelles, contrary to the Treaty of Paris, and the arrival of Duke Nicholas on an ironclad at Constantinople, are all regarded as indicating a definite Russian object in the Bosphorus. It has also transpired that Russia has asked the Sultan for the concession of coaling-stations, one in the Black Sea.

### THE U.S. COTTON-CROP.

Mr. Theodore Price, examining the United States Government report on the cotton-crop, concludes that the figures indicate an exceedingly small crop and that prices must go much higher.

LONDON, 3rd October, 3.45 p.m.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Bank rate has advanced to 4 per cent. The papers state that the movement is a natural one, suggesting nothing exceptional in the financial situation.

### REUTERS' SERVICE.

LONDON, 1st October.

### DREYFUS AND THE DEATH OF M. ZOLA.

M. Dreyfus has visited Zola's death chamber, where he was profoundly affected. He will probably be absent from the funeral on Sunday, as

he needs rest, and his presence might lead to nationalist disorders.

LONDON, 2nd October.

### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A Russo-Japanese Society has been established at Moscow for the purpose of promoting Russo-Japanese commerce. It establishes a mill at Minsk for weaving Japanese raw silk.

### THE U.S. COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

Owing to the coal famine in New York resulting from the strike of U. S. coal-miners, President Roosevelt has invited the presidents of the coal-carrying railroads and the president of the Miners' Union to a conference with him on the 3rd instant regarding the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation.

### THE "TIMES" AND THE HOUSE-TAX IN JAPAN.

The *Times* commenting on the reference of the Japanese House-Tax question to the Hague Arbitration Court, enlarges the court's and good humour displayed by both parties, as also the graceful and becoming concessions on the part of the Japanese Government, which show a high sense of what befits Japan as a great power.

### A NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Japanese five per centage bonds to the extent of fifty million yen will be issued in London next week, probably at par.

LONDON, 3rd October.

### THE CRIMES ACT—SENTENCES REVISED.

The sentences under the Crimes Act on Mr. M. Reddy, M.P. for Birr, and Mr. E. Haviland Burke, M.P. for Tullamore, have been revised on appeal, the former to two months' imprisonment without hard labour and a further three months failing the provision of sureties for his subsequent good behaviour, and the latter to one month's imprisonment. Military posts are being established in the disturbed districts.

LONDON, 3rd October.

### THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Cholera continues to rage in Egypt. Since the 15th July, 33,638 cases have been reported, and 30,983 deaths.

### THE MACEDONIAN INSURRECTION.

Turkey is making a great display of force which it is thought likely will overawe the Macedonian revolutionaries. The Governor of Monastir, Northern Macedonia, reports the dispersal of three bands of insurgents.

### THE SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.

It is announced officially in New York that the Morgan Shipping Company has stated that the agreement with the British Government provides for no discrimination against combination ships regarding the carriage of mails, troops, etc., etc., and that there is no policy antagonistic to the combination or continuance of existing contracts.

### THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain deny that they intend to withdraw the Education Bill.

### THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE BOER GENERALS.

Regarding the proposed interview between the Boer Generals and the German Emperor, it is stated that the initiative was a Boer, not by the Generals themselves, but by powerful friends of the Boers in Berlin, who intimated that the request of the Generals for an audience with His Majesty would probably receive a favourable reply.

### FORMOSA.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Taihoan, Formosa, 27th September.

### ERUPTION OF MOUNT RINTO.

On the 23rd instant the local government organ contained a telegraphic report announcing that Mount Rintyo, near Bantouso, which is about 12 miles to the east of Takow, had burst out in eruption, that considerable damage had been done to fields in the vicinity, and that the loss in life was under investigation. Since the date above mentioned no developments have been reported, which may be interpreted as "good news." Formosa has, from time immemorial, shown so little evidence of volcanic activity, that one finds it difficult to believe a severe eruption possible. We have, however, the official report as above, and it is naturally worthy of credence. Though Bantouso is not on the railway line, it is still accessible, and we hope to receive full details in a day or so. Among scientists, at the capital, the absence of any earthquakes on the day of eruption has inclined them to look upon the present event as a small affair. In fact, they express a belief that it may be a large flow of nature's gas or perhaps oil, or possibly ignited which has perhaps set fire to the adjacent forests. It has been mentioned that there may have been a slight eruption, followed by the creation of numerous sulphur-springs, which are now burning. We are awaiting official details with keen interest, and trust that it will not be necessary to add active volcanoes to the already not inconsiderable list of disadvantages under which the island labours.







Communications respecting Advertisements, and other matters, should be sent to the Editor, The Hongkong Daily Press, 11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until ordered to the contrary.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### NOTICE

I HAVE taken over the Management of the Hongkong Branch of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK from today. H. FROGE, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2605]

### THE MUTUAL STORES.

### NOTICE

FROM the 1st OCTOBER, the price of our BEST YORK HAMS will be 60 Cents per Pound. BACON, 5 Cents per Pound. ENGLISH MILK reduced to 23 Cents per Tin.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1902. [2607]

### Y.W.C.A. HONGKONG.

LECTURES on FIRST AID and NURSING will be kindly given by Dr. LAING Assistant Superintendent, Government Civil Hospital, on TUESDAYS, at 5.30 p.m., at ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, commencing 4th OCTOBER.

Free for Course St. All who wish to join are asked to send their names at once to Miss BYRNE, Church Mission House, Hongkong, 6th October, 1902. [2608]

## YOUR VISITING CARD

ENGRAVED and Printed without a Plate by European Engraver. Equal to best Copper-plate work. Why use an inferior, badly printed letterpress Visiting Card? Nothing looks worse. Send your order to the

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS, 33, WYNDHAM STREET.

CENTRAL AGENCY THE PHARMACY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 6th October, 1902. [2609]

## THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

### WILL OPEN

### TO-DAY (MONDAY),

### 6TH OCTOBER.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1902. [2606]

## STEAMSHIP "ERNEST SIMONS."

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London etc. Down, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being loaded and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 5 p.m., To-day, 4th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Saturday, the 11th October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 11th October, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday, the 11th October, at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2612]

## THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

### Leading Article—

The Monroe and Another Doctrine.

Manchuria.

The Government and Industrial Enterprise.

The British Consular Service.

The Macao-Canton Railway.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Return of the Canton Contingent.

Hongkong S. Andrew's Society.

Portugal's Royal Anniversary.

Coming Theatrical Performances.

Enquiries into Collapsed Houses.

Macao.

Canton.

Cheung.

Chungking.

Northwest Notes.

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Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies, Cash.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### THE HONGKONG LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

### PROSPECTUS.

INCORPORATED under the Companies Ordinance 1885 to 1893 whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL \$15,000 divided into Six Hundred Shares of Twenty-five dollars each, being \$10 per Share payable on Application, \$15 per Share on Allotment.

The Company is formed for the purpose of taking over the Plant, &c., of a Lithographic Press at present in the hands of the Hongkong Lithographic Press, and at the same time, to further add to such Business the art of producing Blocks from Photographs which can be used in ordinary printing processes.

Further, to carry on the business of Publishers generally of Chromo-Lithography, Photo Engravings or of any style of Illustration either singly or in Book-illustrations, or as Collections of Views in the form of Albums; and also of any sort of Printed Matter whether Pamphlets or Books illustrated or otherwise, and, in addition, to act as Paper-dealers, Book-sellers and Stationers.

The Vendor, Mr. L. J. XAVIER, is prepared to dispose of the Plant (which is next to new, having been recently imported), as it stands, ready for immediate use and open to inspection at Hongkong Printing Press, for the sum of Dollars Eight thousand (\$8,000) of which \$5,000 are to be payable in cash, and the balance, \$3,000, in one hundred fully paid up shares.

It is estimated that the working expenses of the concern at the commencement will not exceed Dollars Five hundred per month (\$500). The quantity of work already offered is a guarantee of a very lucrative business throughout the approaching autumn.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association are in course of preparation; action will be given for their inspection at the Office of the Company's Solicitor, Mr. F. X. D'AMADA, CANTON, or at the Office of the "Hongkong Printing Press."

Persons requiring shares are requested to procure a Form of Application till it up with their names and addresses, stating the number of shares they wish to take, and forward it to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 15th October, 1902.

L. J. XAVIER, Promoter. Hongkong, 6th October, 1902. [2670]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

### FOR SWATOW.

### THE Company's Steamship

### "THALES."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 7th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2662]

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies.)

### STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORNO and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGYANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALAIS.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

### THE Steamship

### "CAPRI."

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

At Bombay the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1902. [2671]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

### FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

### THE Steamship

### "AIRLIE."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2664]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

### FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

### THE Company's Steamship

### "LAISANG."

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 7th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2663]

## THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

### HONGKONG BRANCH.

### NOTICE.

### A GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

will be held at the ROOMS of the HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 6th OCTOBER, at 4.30 p.m.

C. PEMBERTON, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [2658]

## ENTERTAINMENT

### AN ORGAN RECITAL

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE UNION CHURCH,

BY MR. GEORGE GRIMBLE,

TO-DAY (MONDAY), 6TH OCTOBER,

AT 5.30 P.M.

VOCALISTS—Mrs. MUDIE and Miss RANSAY.

A Collection will be taken in aid of the Organ Fund.

### PROGRAMME.

1. Grand Offertoire in F. E. Batiste

2. Soprano and Contralto Duets.

(a) "The Angel." Rubenstein

(b) "The Wanderer's Night." Rubenstein

3. Grand Chorus "And the Journeyed with Companions towards Damascus."

4. Contralto Recit. "Aria 'But the Lord is mindful of His own' (From the Oratorio 'St. Paul') Mendelssohn

5. (a) "Bureaucrat." F. Drachmann

(b) "Salut d'Amour." (Liedesgrus), E. Elgar

6. Soprano Solo, "Ave Maria." Bach-Gounod

7. Prelud. (Intermezzo) Edward German

From Suite to Henry VIII.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1902. [2641]

## CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

### THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Club will be held in the PAVALION, at Wong Nei Chung, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 6th inst., at 5.45 P.M.

R. BASA, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2653]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 9th OCTOBER, 1902, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Account for the year 1901, and for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1902, and of declaring dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE SOCIETY will be CLOSED from the 23rd September to the 9th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2613]

## THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, No. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1902, at 12 Noon, to consider and if thought fit to pass the Special Resolutions including those for the voluntary winding up of the Company and the appointment of Liquidators, necessary for the purpose of carrying out, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Ordinance No. 1, of 1895, a provisional agreement entered into between THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, and THE BORNEO HARDWOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, of No. 18, Bishopsgate Street Within in the City of London, having for its object the sale by THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, and by THE BORNEO HARDWOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, of their several undertakings to and the amalgamation of such two Companies in a new Company, to be formed for such purpose.

Particulars concerning the proposed Agreement can be obtained on enquiry at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 4, Queen's Buildings.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1902.

By Order of the Consulting Committee, WILLIAM D. JUPP, Acting Manager.

2577

## WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

### THE FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

in the above-named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 24, Queen's Road Central (Opposite Hongkong Hotel), on MONDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1902, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1902, electing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 13th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, K. G. HECKFORD, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1902. [2659]

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of the Undermentioned at 12 o'clock Noon, on THURSDAY, the 23rd October.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd October, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., General Agents.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited, Hongkong, 24th September, 1902. [2661]

## TO LET.

### OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—G. GIRAULT.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902.

## TO LET.

### COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE

on Upper Level to be Let for 10 Months or shorter term.

Apply to—F. Y.

Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2655]

## TO LET

### TO BE LET.

GODOWN No. 1 (GROUND and TOP FLOORS), Praya East. Storing capacity about 3,500 tons.

Apply to—MOK MAN CHEUNG, Compradore D-pl., BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, 2nd August, 1902. [2650]

## TO LET.

No. 33, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, Double-frontage House.

Apply to—AHMET RUMJAHN, Hongkong, 27th September, 1902. [2576]

## TO LET (TENANT LEAVING COLONY).

2, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK, Furnished or Furniture on Valuation.

Apply to—MAJOR WYNNE, Hongkong, 3rd October, 1902. [2637]

## TO LET.

A GODOWN, very Suitable for dry Storage; Ground Floor space 3,000 square feet.

For Particulars, apply to—W. LYSAUGHT, 151, Wanchai.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1902. [2444]

## TO LET.

### THE RETREAT, MOUNT KELLET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON (PRAYA EAST).

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 23rd September, 1902. [71]

## TO LET.

### No. 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," MAGAZINE GAP.

Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION, Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [977]

## TO LET.

### 29, MOSQUE STREET, GROUND FLOOR.

Apply to—LINSTAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 10th September, 1902. [2423]

## TO LET.

### "RAVENSHILL WEST," LOWER "ERNSFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.

Apply to—DEACON & HASTINGS, 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 3rd October, 1902. [2644]

## TO LET.

### HOUSE No. 13, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms.

Apply to—E. A. DE CARVALHO, C. F. DE CARVALHO, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1902. [1277]

## TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

No. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st November next.

For Particulars, apply to—LEUNG YAN PO, Compradore, Care of Gibb, Livingston & Co., Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [2626]

## TO LET.

### FURNISHED HOUSE at PEAK, with Immediate Possession.

Also Unfurnished: Nos. 5, 15, 19, 20, and 27,



HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING

**DAILY PRESS OFFICE.**  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work  
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

**A. CHEE & CO.** Established 1858.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories.  
17a, Queen's Road Central.

## JEWELLERS

**MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.**  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers. 40,  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo

## PHOTOGRAPHER

**M. MUMETA, JAPANESE ARTIST.**  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also coloring Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's  
Road Central.

## PRINTING

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Proofs read by Englishmen.  
**STOREKEEPERS**

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.**  
Navy Contractors, Shipbuilders, Sail-  
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants.  
Praya Central, near Hongkong Hotel.

**ST. MARK & CO.**  
Navy Contractors, Shipbuilders, Sail-  
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants.  
Vessels in the Harbour

**KWONG SANG & CO.**  
Shipbuilders, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Voeux Road.

**MOORE & SEIMUND.**  
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipbuilders,  
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents,  
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents  
for Shipowners' Commission ("Gray  
hound Brand") and Blundell's  
Spence & Co.'s Commission.

## WATCHMAKERS

**DROZ & CO.**  
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts at moderate rates

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction,  
**TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),**  
the 7th October, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at his  
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,  
GENTLEMEN'S SUIT LENGTHS;  
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS;  
LADIES' TWEED SHIRTS;  
SILK EMBROIDERED HAIR  
BRUSHES;  
&c., &c., &c.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—As Customary.  
**V. I. REMEDIOS,**  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2656]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**MR. H. N. MODY** has received instruc-  
tions to Sell by Public Auction, in  
One Lot, on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 14th OCTOBER, on the PREMISES, at  
3.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,  
**A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY**  
Situated between  
Des Voeux Road Central and Queen's Road  
Central.

The Property consists of  
**SECTION A AND THE REMAINING  
PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 2** and  
MARINE LOT No. 2A. The property is  
held for the residue of a term of 991 years  
from the 25th June, 1861, at the annual Crown  
Rent for both Lots of \$810.84, and consists of  
the following premises:—

"MARINE LOT No. 2A.—No. 6, Des Voeux  
Road Central, a round floor let on a tenancy  
expiring on the 28th February, 1907, at the  
yearly rent of \$9,900 plus taxes. Tenant doing  
internal repairs.

First Floor and Godown at rear. In the  
occupation of Messrs. D. Sawson and  
Company, Limited. Monthly tenancy at \$500 a  
month.

Second Floor: Partly let on a tenancy  
expiring on the 31st August, 1903, at the  
yearly rent of \$1,440; and partly let  
on a tenancy also expiring on the 31st August,  
1903, at the yearly rent of \$965 plus taxes.  
Tenants doing internal repairs.

Various Offices over the Godown at the rear  
let on monthly tenancies bringing in a yearly  
rental of \$1,840.

**MARINE LOT No. 2 SECTION A.**—No.  
11, Queen's Road Central. Let on lease ex-  
piring on the 31st December, 1911, at the  
yearly rent of \$9,000 plus taxes. Tenant  
doing internal repairs.

**THE REMAINING PORTION OF  
MARINE LOT No. 2.**—This Remaining  
Portion consists of a strip of ground between  
the two Lots part of which is let on a monthly  
tenancy at \$24 a month, and of an other strip  
between Section A and Section B of Marine  
Lot No. 2 which is subject to a right of way.  
The Property will be sold according to a Plan  
which can be seen at the Office of the under-  
signed.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be  
obtained from  
**Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,**  
10, Queen's Road,  
Vendors' Solicitors.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1902. [2635]

## NOTICE

**THE** undersigned's Designation was  
in the hands of the Beneficial Life  
Assurance Society of U.S.A. last month. His  
connection with the Society is finally closed.  
**A. KIENE**

Hongkong, 18th September, 1902. [2523]

## DENTAL SURGEON

**MR. CHADWICK KEW**  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1902. [2458]

## INSURANCES

**AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-  
SURANCE CO.  
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.**

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

**REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [118]

**THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.**  
INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Security ..... \$25,719  
Total Losses Paid ..... \$9,769,249

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

**WM. MEYERINK & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [142]

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND  
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
ASSETS EXCEED TEN MILLIONS STERLING.

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

**WM. MEYERINK & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd June 1902. [376]

**SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON.**  
FOUNDED 1710.

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE  
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1796]

**SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

**HOTZ, JACOB & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [26]

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

**THE** Undersigned are now prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,**  
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [28]

**"L'URBAINE"  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.**  
(Established 1893.)

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed  
GENERAL AGENTS for the above  
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
at current rates.

**P. LEMAIRE & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [473]

**GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
OF DRESDEN.**

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and  
CHINESE RISKS.

**HOTZ, JACOB & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [3227]

**TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [25]

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

**THE** Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT  
First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current  
Rates.

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th May 1895. [27]

**HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION  
LIBRARY.**

**18, BANK BUILDINGS, WYNDHAM STREET.**  
FOUNDED IN 1891 BY DR. CANTLIE,  
and conducted for several years by H. E.  
POLLOCK, Esq., K.C.

Trustees—Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,  
C.M.G., G. B. DOWELL, Esq., Hon. R.  
SHEWAN.

Subscriptions payable in advance:  
\$7.50 ..... per half year;  
or \$14.00 ..... per annum.

The Library contains, in addition to a set  
of a number of standard works of Biography  
History, Travels, &c., and works of Reference  
and it is hoped to maintain it up to date.

Subscribers are allowed to take 3 books at a  
time.

Intending Subscribers are requested to  
apply to—  
**BERNARD LANKESTER,**  
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,  
Care of JOHN D. HUTTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1902. [103]

## CARTRIDGES.

**JOBEY'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.**  
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resistant.  
THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.  
PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES:—  
Loaded with Powder ..... 85.00  
Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot ..... 85.00  
Primers Cases ..... 85.00  
Pegmold Cases ..... 85.00  
Djector Brass Cases ..... 85.00  
4 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over  
Apply to—  
**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,**  
Gunmakers,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1902. [1839]

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR  
VIRCHOW.

A great master of science and one of Ger-  
many's most illustrious sons has passed away  
full of years and honours, and has left behind  
him a record of intellectual achievement unex-  
ceeded in our time for its variety, and  
distinction. The name of Virchow has become  
familiar to the man in the street, but probably  
few even of those who are best able to appreciate  
his work realize its full extent, so multifarious  
was his activity, so versatile his genius. The  
rule which warns us that versatility is a scarce  
and that a man can only hope to excel in one  
thing is sound enough for mankind in general,  
but not when the genius produces an exception.  
Virchow was such an exception, and one the  
more remarkable because the ever-increasing  
specialization of our time makes it more and  
more difficult for a single brain to do first-  
class work in more than one field of activity.  
Those who attempt more than to be mediocre  
in all, or else they have something morbid—  
some touch of insanity in the proper sense  
of the word—in their constitution and they  
generally die at an early age. For the first of  
his own kind, Virchow was a man who de-  
fied the rule. He was a man who, in the  
things that he did, was not only a pioneer,  
but having any morbid strain about him, he  
defied a very long life to a thousand and  
innumerable labours, in which complete sanity of  
judgment, the most conspicuous feature,  
Darwin, Pasteur, Huxley were pure men of  
science who achieved the triumph of public life;  
he stands by their side as a great pioneer in the  
most obscure of all sciences, but he also led  
a student's life and crossed swords on  
many a point with the great statesman of the  
century, and at the same time he was a  
pioneer more practical work in social and  
administrative reform than any other individual  
of his time. Yet he remained free from the  
taint of ambition and self-seeking. Perfectly  
simple and modest, he avoided no honours,  
nor could any decorations have added to the  
lustre of his name. He respected himself and  
others, but most of all he respected truth and  
justice. A great contempt for the mere  
he never hesitated to speak boldly and strongly  
without any regard to the opinions of his  
opponents or the prejudices he assailed, and this  
outspoken manner made enemies, as it generally  
does. But his mind was always open, his judg-  
ment clear and undisturbed by prejudice. If  
he held strong opinions and expressed them  
strongly, it was because they were founded on  
knowledge and reason. Thus he did not hesi-  
tate to quarrel with the current of popular and  
professional opinion and of our time, and  
his distinguished colleague Robert Koch made  
the world gasp by announcing the famous cur-  
se for consumption. Virchow calmly examined  
the evidence and pronounced against it on  
definite grounds. On the other hand, when a  
few years later the medical profession—having  
burnt its fingers once—was timidly beg-  
ging the sister discovery of anti-toxin for diphtheria,  
he dug the weight of his authority into the  
issue and was the first to declare that it was  
the bounden duty of every doctor of every  
profession to use the new drug. The whole  
world shudders with the loss of this calm  
wise mind with its brilliant endowment, its  
immense erudition, its lofty purpose and  
inspiring example.

Kudolf Virchow was born at Schiffelheim,  
a small town in Pomerania not far from Stettin,  
on October 13, 1821. His parents were of the  
middle class, and possibly of Jewish descent, at  
least one of his ancestors, a suggestion of  
Semitic blood about his features. Of his early  
years we have few details but he must have  
taken to medicine on leaving school, for he took  
his degree as *Unterarzt*, which is equivalent to  
bachelor of medicine, at Berlin in 1843, after a  
course of study at the Friedrich-Wilhelm  
Institut. He at once applied himself to the  
scientific rather than the practical side of the  
profession, became professor of anatomy at the  
Charité Hospital, and in 1847 external  
medicine at the University of Berlin. Having  
thus got his foot on the lower  
rungs of the academic ladder, he soon gained the  
confidence of common opinion by founding together  
with Reinhardt the *Archiv für Pathologische  
Anatomie und Physiologie*, which he continued  
to conduct year by year through all his  
multifarious interests and distractions down to  
the closing period of his life. This scientific  
periodical forms a store-house of original  
research and its reputation extending over more  
than half a century, and typifies the steady,  
indefatigable and ardent spirit of the man  
whose name it bears. While he was engaged  
in this work, teaching and himself doing  
pathology, an incident occurred which had  
marked effect on his subsequent career. A  
severe outbreak of typhus fever was in progress  
in Silesia, and Virchow, who had already  
made his mark as a young man of unusual  
ability, was commissioned to investigate it.  
This fever, it may be observed, was once the  
most destructive of all diseases, and it was  
the poor, exposure of such exotic visitations as  
cholera and plague. It is highly infectious and  
very fatal, healthy poverty and starvation, and  
fostered by overcrowding and filth. In some  
countries it is still rife, but it has become very  
rare in all advanced communities, and is rapidly  
dying out. Virchow found a state of things in  
Silesia which shocked him, and with charac-  
teristic promptness he set himself to work to  
reform the existing conditions. He was not  
content with denouncing in strong terms the  
existing state of affairs, and recommending  
extensive reforms as the only way of saving  
report made a great stir and had a threefold  
influence on his career; it brought his name  
prominently before the public, it turned his  
thoughts from science to social questions, and  
it rendered him suspect in the eyes of official  
authority. This was in 1848, and in that period  
of political uprising the next step was almost  
inevitable. Virchow became a politician and a  
leading speaker in the democratic clubs of  
Berlin. Election to the Prussian Assembly  
followed, but it was rather an Irish proceeding,  
as he was under Parliamentary age and could  
not take his seat. The speedy reaction in  
favor of the Government left the young  
Radical stranded in politics and hopelessly  
damaged by his outbreak in the timid circles of  
academic authority.

Here he might have fallen to the ground and  
become a discredited hanger-on with a grievance.  
But his work had been too good. The weakness  
of Berlin was the opportunity of Würzburg,  
which offered him the chair of pathology. Once  
more he devoted himself entirely to science,  
and the outcome was the famous *Cellular  
Pathology*, published in 1858. It is difficult to  
explain in simple language the importance of  
this work, or even the precise meaning of its  
title. Pathology is the science of disease or of  
life under morbid conditions; it is a sort of perva-  
sive study of the science of life, which is the  
normal healthy condition. No exact line  
can be drawn between them because it is impos-  
sible to say where health ends and disease  
begins; but, obviously, pathology embraces a  
great many conditions beyond the range of  
physiology, and is by so much broader and  
more complex. Its real object is to provide a  
firm basis for rational treatment. In order to  
do this we must know what it is, what are  
the processes going on which constitute disease.  
Before Virchow's times these questions could  
only be answered in a vague and confused

manner, which left room for clerical theories  
house of which contained any real enlightenment.  
Disease was thought to be a sort of entity  
taking possession of the body of particular  
tissues and to be treated as such. Doctors  
treated the disease by a sort of magic; they did  
not know what it was, they only knew that it  
was. Virchow forced the key to unlock the closed door and  
established the principle on which all subse-  
quent study of the nature of disease is founded.  
He showed that the cell is the unit life in  
disease as well as in healthy conditions, and  
that every cell originates directly from a  
pre-existing cell. Even the most abnormal  
structures are derived from normal cells driven  
to abnormal development by injurious agencies.  
This gives an intelligible working hypothesis  
which subsequent research has only confirmed.  
Bacteriology itself, with all its developments,  
of which aseptic surgery is one, is based upon  
it. Like most of the great steps in science,  
Virchow's cellular pathology was founded on  
the work of others, notably of Schwann and  
Müller, and Paget's profoundly philosophical  
work on surgical pathology had been published  
a few years before; but the broad grasp and the  
masterly command of details which could gather  
up the fragments into a complete and luminous  
whole were entirely his. In short he gave the  
Art of Medicine a real scientific basis.

The body created a profound impression in  
scientific circles. At one bound the writer  
reached a leading position, and Berlin University,  
recognizing the fact, offered him the important  
appointment of Professor of Pathology. His  
career was now completely assured, and the  
students thronged his lecture-room spread  
his fame far and wide. For the first time he  
devoted himself entirely to scientific work, and  
published a great number of papers on many  
subjects, all marked by the same originality and  
power. But presently public life attracted him  
again, and he chose a less stormy field for the  
exercise of the reforming spirit which still  
animated him, and indeed remained with him to  
the end of his life. He became a member of the  
Municipal Council of Berlin, a position which  
gave him full scope to his remarkable powers  
of organization which were not the least  
striking of his qualities. Too capital of the  
German Empire was much to him. Were  
hospitals to be erected, the water-supply  
improved, drainage to be carried out, the police  
to be reorganised—Virchow was always con-  
sulted. In these and many other matters his  
was the guiding hand and the inspiring brain.

He carried on this practical work for many  
years, while he continued to teach, in original  
research, and in the production of innumerable  
scientific monographs. Yet even this was not  
enough for his extraordinary energy. In 1892  
he was elected to the Prussian Chamber by no  
fewer than three constituencies, and he took his  
seat for one of the electoral colleges of Berlin.  
The fiery days of his youth were passed, but  
though more than 40 years of age, he threw  
himself into Parliamentary life with the ardour  
and elasticity of a young man and speedily rose  
by sheer ability to be the leader of the Radical  
party. In this position he had his famous  
passages of arms with Bismarck, which  
were long remembered against him in  
Germany, but could be regarded with equani-  
mity by those outside the arena of party  
politics. He was a determined opponent of  
the Reactionary House, and in January, 1893,  
persuaded the House to carry a resolution  
condemning the Government. He was a notable  
speaker, and his language was so to be  
extremely violent—by his political opponents.  
Others, who have crossed swords with him in  
scientific matters, have said something of the  
kind; but disinterested observers have seen  
rather in his controversial methods the mind of  
a strong man convinced of his ground and not  
afraid to say so. This is somewhat irritating  
to opponents, no doubt. It so irritated Bismarck,  
when in 1893 Virchow defeated the Government  
on the motion to create a navy, that he chal-  
lenged the Professor to a duel.

When war broke out in 1896, Virchow found  
another sphere for his activity. In the cam-  
paigns of that year and of 1897-78 he assisted  
in the organization of the ambulance work,  
and war had the sobering effect upon him  
that it has had upon other sincere  
minds, even in politics. He considerably  
modified his opinions, though he continued to  
lead the *Freiwilrige* party until 1898, when he  
resigned the leadership to Eugen Richter, and  
retired from active political life, on the ground  
that he could no longer be useful. In 1890 he  
became a member of the Reichstag, and though  
he took comparatively little part in the work  
he was as plain-spoken as ever, when he did say  
anything, and earned no little unpopularity  
thereby.

In science his chief work was in pathology,  
but his range extended far beyond that suffi-  
ciently absorbing study. He was deeply  
interested in public health, in anthropology and  
archæology, and was an acknowledged authority  
in all. He was equally at home among Dr.  
Schleimann's investigations in the Troia and  
in the controversy with Huxley over the Neo-  
dermal skull, which was disposed of by his  
superior pathological knowledge. He visited  
London several times, but the most important  
occasion was in March, 1893, when he delivered  
the Croonian lecture before the Royal Society  
in the great hall at Burlington House. He  
reviewed the progress of physiology in the  
scientific manner which all the most eminent  
men of his time gathered to hear. In  
1898 he delivered the Huxley lecture at Charing  
Cross Medical School, and took for his  
subject "Recent Advances in Physiology,"  
which he handled with all the ardour of an  
old man and with the breadth of an old  
man. Lord Lister paid him an eloquent  
tribute of admiration, and the venerable Sir  
James Paget, with characteristic modesty,  
spoke of himself as Virchow's pupil. This  
in all. He was equally at home among the  
completion of his 80th year, but he continued  
forth a world-wide demonstration of respect  
which probably still lingers in the memory  
of our readers. Until his last illness he  
never ceased to work.—*Times*.

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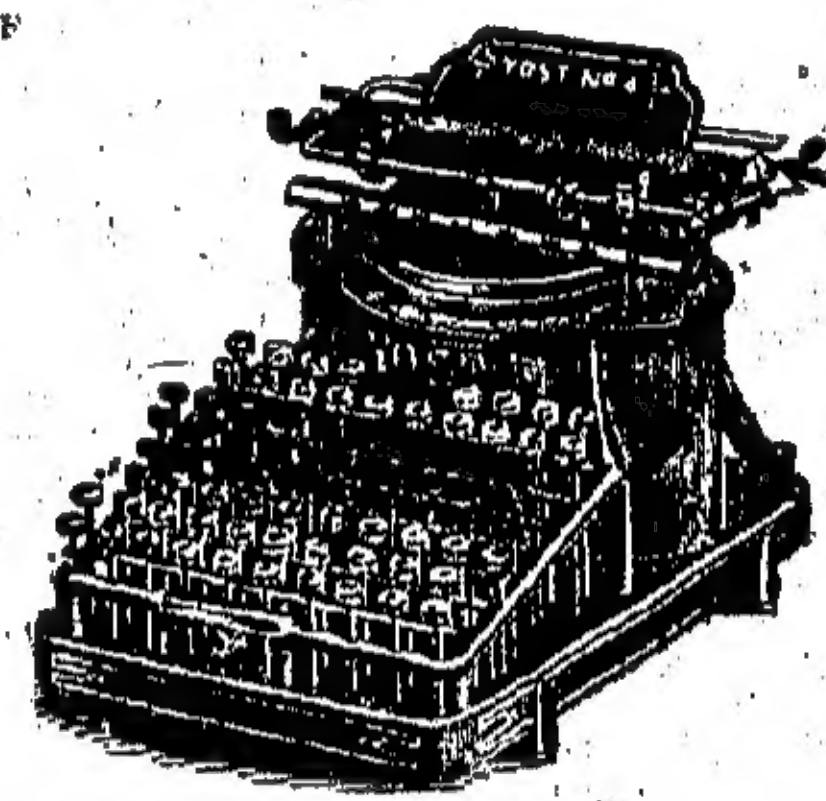
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